

MUST MAKE A SHOWING.

(Continued from First Page)

ed among the people of the United States in order to be presented to the Senate, and at the time of its presentation, and at the time of its adoption, when the United States and Spain were then in a friendly condition, proposed would be nothing large in its proportions, nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither denied nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and wrong should be the rule of its conduct.

Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is one of the most peaceful powers and desires nothing so much as to live in peace with all the world. Its own peace and its own demands satisfy all possible locutions for territory, peaceful, all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive.

Our Conduct Towards Spain.

That our conduct towards Spain and her colonies has constituted no exception to this national dissension is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the ten years that followed the rising at Tara in 1868.

No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably evinced no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people.

They in truth do not forget her connection with the discoverers of the western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful repose with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt accumulated, that the costly possession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold the place in the Spanish crown.

And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, nor have failed to realize the existence of concealed grievances which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the states, voted by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the rebels, and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of compensating the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain, and with the achievement of all reasonable objects of the insurrection.

Genuine Antecedents.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy, home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects, there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted faults of the island. It would not put the population of the island and the forces of its inhabitants within the control without severing the national and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection, the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and, as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily brought to an end, the forces which all parties in the island, branches of her government and all her leading public men concede to exist, and profess a desire to remove.

During such circumstances to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at the mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and hurling suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents that promised reforms can not be relied upon—must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume and no reason for assuming that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Proposition to Spain.

Nevertheless, all realizing that suspicions and accusations on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always justifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee.

While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early reforms, and to realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add greatly to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the final and complete recuperation of the island.

It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgents, upon the lines above indicated, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and our laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Our Patience May Be Exhausted.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained, while we are anxious to accord all respect to the re-

quest of Spain, we cannot view the course in which the Spanish government has adopted, as a wise one to be pursued, and at the time of its presentation, and at the time of its adoption, when the United States and Spain were then in a friendly condition, proposed would be nothing large in its proportions, nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither denied nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and wrong should be the rule of its conduct.

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The Venezuelan Question.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed upon the substance of a protocol, and a treaty with Great Britain and Venezuela, submitting the whole to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair that the assent of Venezuela thereto may reasonably be anticipated.

The arbitration of the boundary of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date. The scheme of examining applicants for certain posts in the service of the government and for congress, in pounds, amounted to \$1,488.

The entire expenditures of the department, including pay for transportation credited to the Pacific railroad was \$2,188,151. The average revenue for each pound of first class mail was \$2.40.

The second class mail, \$2.20, and third class, \$1.75 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124.02, or 4.42 per cent.

A deficit was \$1,079,556.10 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law and are not in the control of the postmaster general.

The transmission at the rate of 1 cent a pound of serial papers, advertising matter, and organs, a periodical advertising some particular "Your" in institution, sample copies and the like, ought certainly to be discontinued. A charge at the rate received for the work done by the post office plain.

The any other statement, the gross abuse of the postal service and the growing waste of its earnings. The free matter carried in the mails for the departments, offices, etc., of the government and for congress, in pounds, amounted to \$1,488.

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Our Kitchen

No kitchen is kept cleaner than the premises devoted to the manufacture of **NONE SUCH Mince Meat**. No housewife can be more fastidious in the matter of preparing food than we are in the selection and preparation of the materials of which it is made. The cleaning of the currants (for one thing) is more thoroughly done by means of perfected appliances, than it would be possible to do it by hand.

Its cleanliness, purity, wholesomeness and deliciousness are good reasons for using **NONE SUCH Mince Meat**. The best reason is its **saving**—of time, of hard work, of money. A ten cent package affords you two large pies, without trouble to you beyond the making of the crust. Makes just as good fruit cake and fruit pudding as it does mince pie. Sold everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine.

Send your name and address and mention this paper, and we will mail you a free book—“Mrs. Cope’s ‘Practical Cooking’”—by one of the most famous humorists of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Clean As Yours

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE.



SPECIAL EVENT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

Mr. A. M. Palmer's Company
Under the direction of
W. M. A. BRADY.

Presenting the most successful play in the
theatrical world.

TRILBY!

Special Scenery and Calcium Light
Effects.

PRICES:

Entire Orchestra Circle.....	\$1.00
Entire Parquette Circle.....	75c
Balcony.....	60c
Gallery.....	50c
All Boxes, each seat.....	\$1.00

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10th.

HARRY WILLIAMS'

Brilliant Success.

Miss Lillian Keene,

In the Title Role.

Bowery Girl

A Happy Blending of

SENSATION, COMEDY and PATHOS

Interspersed with Bright and Catchy Songs, Dances and Up-To-Date Specialties. Special Scenery and Effects.

Usual prices. Seats at Box Office.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 22, 1886.

P. & W. & C. R. R.

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HER HORDE OF FOES.

CUBA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM COMPARED WITH OUR OWN.

Force Against Against the United States Five Times More Numerous Than Our Revolutionary Forces. The Tremendous Discrepancy in Armies.

The history of the tremendous Spanish forces in Cuba and the revolution has caused a good deal of admiration for the heroism of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence. A Cuban sympathizer in Washington, alluding to the heavy forces that Spain has sent into the island, makes an interesting comparison between the struggle in Cuba and that in the American colonies, whether in the main or in the colonies of the United States. He says:

"The population of the United colonies during the Revolutionary war has been estimated at about 3,000,000. The present population of Cuba is given as about 1,500,000. As at least 500,000 of these are Spaniards, who are either non-combatants or are actually assisting Spain, it will be seen that the population of the colonies in rebellion against Great Britain was about three times the present population of Cuba in rebellion against Spain.

"The following extract from the correspondence of John Adams, written in December, 1789, will be read with interest in showing the forces against which our Revolutionary forefathers contended. He says:

"Great Britain, in our Revolutionary war, never had in North America, including the Canadas, at any one time more than five and twenty thousand men. During some part of the war I thought they had 40,000, but upon examining their most authentic documents and memorials I have long settled an opinion that they never exceeded 25,000."

"Mr. Sparks, who takes his figures from the state papers, gives the number more exactly as follows: June, 1777, 20,957; August, 1778, 34,064; May, 1779, 27,608; August, 1780, 27,913; May, 1781, 28,571; June, 1782, 49,029, or an average of not quite 30,000 men for each of the years named.

"On the other hand, I have never seen the number of Spanish troops in Cuba stated at less than 200,000, to say nothing of the 15,000 or 20,000 Spanish Cuban volunteers or militia. To

properly appreciate, therefore, the enormous disparity between the number of troops sent by Great Britain to subjugate America and the number sent by Spain to conquer the Cuban patriots we should contrast the figures as follows:

Cuban patriot population.....	1,500,000
Spanish troops.....	200,000
American patriot population.....	2,000,000
British troops.....	30,000

"But historians have everywhere conceded that without the assistance of France the American patriots would have failed in their struggle for independence. What, then, would have been the outcome had Great Britain sent against her colonies in rebellion 600,000 troops? This would have been the number our forefathers would have had to contend against, and that, too, without the aid of France, if we contrast the situation in Cuba today with that of the American colonies during the Revolution.

"It is, moreover, to be remembered that the British troops were armed with flintlock muskets, in which respect they were in no way superior to our own people. On the other hand, the Spanish infantry of today are armed with the best modern rapid fire breech-loading guns, to oppose which 25 per cent of the Cubans have nothing better than the musket.

"That these men, insignificant in numbers, poorly armed, barefooted and ragged, are able under such adverse circumstances to 'put up a fight' and maintain it for two years against such unprecedented odds is one of the marvels of patriotic effort."—Philadelphia Press.

MISSING RELIC FOUND.

Louisburg Cross of Harvard Said to Have Been Located.

There is considerable excitement among the students and faculty of Harvard over the rumor that the celebrated Louisburg cross has been discovered in the rooms of a certain secret society. The cross is of real historic value.

It was taken from the old Catholic cathedral at Louisburg by the English under Shirley in 1746, and after a varied career in Massachusetts was put up over the entrance to the Harvard library, where it remained until about a year ago, when it mysteriously disappeared.

Now it is thought that it was stolen by some candidate for admission to a society, which requires all its neophytes to do something the discovery of which would cause the candidate to be expelled from the college. The faculty has been putting forth every possible effort to learn the whereabouts of the missing relic.

Building a Yacht For Explorer Nansen.
"Mr. Colin Archer of Larvik," says The Field, "is preparing the plans for a 30 ton yacht for the celebrated arctic explorer, Dr. Nansen. The little craft is to be used for trips to Spitzbergen and for cruises on the Norwegian fords. Mr. Archer, who designed and built the Fram, though a Norwegian by birth and citizenship, is of Scottish descent and has spent a number of years in the United States and in Australia."

Harvard to Expel Students Who Crib.
The penalty in future for "cribbing" at Harvard has been decided upon, as is shown by the following announcement by the faculty:

"The administrative board of the college, holding that the handing in by a student of written work not his own is dishonorable, proposes to separate from the college a student guilty of such conduct and to post his name on the college bulletin board."

STORIES OF THE DAY.

Accused of Voorhees Who Has Been Reported as Dying.

Voorhees in the Senate has never been a joy to the newspaper folk. Affable, frank and vigorous, it was always a pleasure to turn from a conversation with such stately air and enter as Senator Vest and talk with Voorhees. What little Vest told you might all be wrong and the most words of grief. He was perfectly capable, too, of denying every word of it the moment it was printed and would, if he found his utterances inconvenient. Voorhees never denied, never weakened. Voorhees stood by his guns.

Once Voorhees gave me an interview on the subject of the New York banks. It was unique in its fashion of coming, but stood by it—every word.

It was during the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, during the extra session in 1893, and Voorhees was leading the fight for repeal in the Senate. The filibuster was stubborn, and Teller and Dubois, in the rocky passes of the Senate rules, were disputing Voorhees' advance and holding the repeal at bay.

The struggle waxed long and tedious, and the banks, in sore straits—some of them below their reserve—began to grow hysterical.

In a gust of excitement born of their peril they one day arose—the bank presidents held a meeting, I believe—and indulged in speeches and resolutions to the effect that Voorhees was not doing his best to pass the repeal. The bankers were inclined to regard Voorhees as mixing a dish of treason for them, and said so for years. One was Jacob Mahrhacher, a boiler maker, 35 years old, who lost the sight of one eye through the formation of an abscess as a result

of a chip of iron lodging in the eye in 1892, while the other eye became affected by sympathetic, and the sight of that also was soon totally lost. The other subject was Otto Kallensee, who has been blind for over 11 years. One of his eyes troubled him from babyhood. An abscess developed, and this caused the loss of the sight of both eyes in 1883.

Mr. Edison and his assistants were all ready and waiting for the patients. The wizard greeted the men heartily and shook their hands warmly, assuring them that he would not promise that they should see, but that he hoped, at least that they would be able to distinguish light from darkness. Both of the subjects said that they would welcome even this brief respite from the darkness into which they had been plunged and from which no human relief seemed possible.

Little time was lost in preliminaries.

The men were taken to the small room on the second floor where the X-ray experiments are conducted, and there Mahrhacher was the first one tried. He took a seat in a chair directly in front of and close to one of the Roentgen tubes. In obedience to the directions of Mr. Edison the current was flashed on and off at intervals of a few seconds.

Each time when the current was turned on the room was flooded with the ghostly effulgence of the Roentgen rays.

Mr. Edison then said: "Do you see anything yet?"

And the answer came in sorrowful accents: "No; I can see nothing. All is dark."

"Never mind," replied Mr. Edison, "we'll try another and stronger tube."

A much more powerful tube was placed in connection, and the current again turned on. Again came the question: "Do you see anything yet?"

A moment of suspense and silence, and then Mahrhacher exclaimed: "I see millions of little points before my eyes like sparks."

Still other tubes were tried, but no better results were obtained.

Then Kallensee was placed in the chair and the current turned on the first tube. The patient did not see anything. The second more powerful tube was connected, and the instant that the current was turned on Kallensee fairly screamed in his excitement: "I can see a light!"

The light was turned on and off by a wave of the wizard's hand, and each time there was a quick response from Kallensee:

"Now it's burning. Now it is not." This plainly showed that he saw something, but there was no distinction of objects—only the sense of light. Various other tubes and the lights were tried, and strange to say, the best results were obtained from ordinary incandescent lamps in red bulbs.

These were described by Kallensee as showing more uniformly clear light impressions, although softer.

This suggested a new idea to the wizard, and he spent some time in thought. Finally he said that he felt sure that he had caught the right idea. Then a flash of intelligence spread over his face, and he said what will bring his face, and he said what will bring his face to thousands of afflicted men all over the world:

"The blind, that class of men who possess intact nerves but deficient eyes, will be made to see, and that within three years. I shall now devote myself to specially prepared X-ray tubes that will, I feel sure, answer the purpose. Of course I do not claim that those blind will be enabled to read, but they will be able to distinguish persons and things. Constant research is being made in this field, and I doubt not that wonderful results will be attained."

"I will rig up a tube to be run in ice cold water that will be especially adapted to the needs of these men, and I feel confident of success. Do not be disengaged, men. I know it is hard to be blind, but we'll find a cure for you yet."

Physicians do not endorse Mr. Edison's claims. They say that while it is possible that impressions of light may be obtained provided the optic nerve is all right, the destruction of the retina of the eye removes the mirror in which the forms of surrounding objects are taken cognizance of, and this fact precludes, except in perhaps exceptional cases, any relief to the blind that would be at all satisfactory.

Mr. Edison said that no one was more astonished at the results attained than he was. He had been led to the series of experiments by his own experience. Last week, after he had been in the X-ray room a long time, his eyes began to tingle and smart. He pressed his hands on them to relieve the smarting, when to his astonishment, he saw that the

THE BLIND SHALL SEE.

SO SAYS EDISON, THE WIZARD OF MENLO PARK.

Two Remarkable Experiments Result to Be Reached by Means of X Rays Within Three Years He Hopes to Have Completed His Experiments.

Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, makes a startling announcement as the result of some remarkable experiments made in his West Orange (N. J.) laboratory. He asserts that within three years the blind shall see that even men without eyes shall be able to see. The only prerequisite is that the optic nerve shall be intact, and with this case he pledges himself that the blind shall see, shall distinguish objects, shall know the difference between sunlight, moonlight and the dark, shall be able to distinguish the difference between colors and shall recognize their friends.

For the purpose of trying the experiments as to the effect of the Roentgen rays on the sightless, two men were selected and taken to the laboratory.

Both were absolutely blind and had been so for years. One was Jacob Mahrhacher, a boiler maker, 35 years old, who lost the sight of one eye through the formation of an abscess as a result

of a chip of iron lodging in the eye in 1892, while the other eye became affected by sympathetic, and the sight of that also was soon totally lost. The other subject was Otto Kallensee, who has been blind for over 11 years. One of his eyes troubled him from babyhood. An abscess developed, and this caused the loss of the sight of both eyes in 1883.

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bones in the hands were clearly visible, and that without the intervention of any fluorescent screen.

He tried the experiment of passing one hand over the other and found that he could see clearly through both his eyes in the meantime being tightly closed. This suggested the experiment on the blind men, and he sent for the two, with the results above noted.

Mr. Edison was asked about the possibilities of the future. He said that they were beyond calculation. The tubes that he is using are not well adapted for this kind of work. He thinks the long, round tubes, immersed in freezing mixture, with the temperature well down to zero, may yield better results, and he said that he would rig up such an apparatus in a week or two and then try the experiment again.

While he is of the opinion that any such thing as complete sight to the blind is out of the question, he feels sure that an alleviation of their condition will be effected. He suggests that it is entirely within the field of probability that the blind may be enabled to read by means of metal plates in which the letters shall be illuminated by the light of the Roentgen rays. Farther than this he will not go.—New York Herald.

NOVEL PATENTS.

Two Inventions by Men Who Have Sympathy For Their Fellow.

There are two persons at least in the world who entertain a feeling of sympathy for the man who blows out the gas and the man who cannot find the keyhole. They have shown their interest in a practical way by patenting inventions for the protection of the one and the assistance of the other of these benighted individuals.

Of the two inventions the "jag" device is the simpler, and probably will prove the more popular. It consists of a small searchlight, by means of which a worthy but inebriated citizen may locate the keyhole in his front door. The light is a small incandescent globe, as big as the end of a man's thumb. It is sunk in the jamb of the door, behind a small but powerful lens, whose rays are focused on the sometimes elusive keyhole. The lamp is operated by small push button in the jamb of the doorway, so located that the wayfaring man, though exhilarated, may not fail to find it. One push lights up the keyhole, and the latchkey does the rest.

The device for handicapping the gas blowing imbecile is delicate in its conception and no less certain in operation. It consists of a metal disk, suspended from the arm of the gas bracket, just behind the frame. The disk is delicately poised just in front of a metal peg. The disk and the peg are the two ends of an electric circuit, which is normally open, but when the man goes to blow out the gas he blows the disk against the end of the peg and closes the circuit, which automatically cuts off the flow of gas.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Successful Experiments In Taking Pictures of Electric Lighted Streets.

William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., has discovered that photographs of houses and streets can be taken at night, owing to the present extensive use of electric lights. The first outdoor electric light night photograph on record was taken by him at 9:45 on Nov. 8 and shows a faint view of the corner of Avenue D and Fourth street, Bayonne, followed by a clear view at 9:50 p. m. of the corner and trees of the grounds formerly owned by the late Dr. Payne.

On Nov. 13, 12 exposures were made at Bayonne between 11 p. m. and midnight, and on Nov. 15, between 8 p. m. and 1 a. m., 12 exposures were taken in New York, including views of Madison square, the New York postoffice and Herald square.

The photographs in New York show whole blocks and streets. Some of the Bayonne photographs are so clear that the carbon in an electric light globe is discernible, and the houses are as clear as if taken by daylight. Mr. Eddy is preparing to take midair kite photographs of electric lighted cities.

The X-Ray Shirt Waist.

Of all the devices yet invented by man for the ensuring and destruction of a man's soul the X-ray shirt waist is the most diabolically efficacious. I call them X-ray shirt waists because they have somewhat the effect of the Roentgen photographs, in that they disclose most gaudily the feminine framework through a warp and woof transparent material. They are the most seductive things. The sleeves are but substantial lures for the eye to the ivory arm. Through these sleeves one can note even a vaccination mark so plainly as to feel a very distinct harrow for the leaving it there as a sign manual of scientific privilege. You can note the dimples and the little elevations that by their particular deviations emphasize the general roundness of the arm. Fastened closely around the wrist with a little band, the expansion of the ballooning sleeve is imparted to the wrist and makes the effect of its plumpness more insistent.—St. Louis Mirror.

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two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Many thousand dollars worth of valuable articles suitable for Christmas gifts for the young and old, are to be given to smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco. You will find one coupon inside each

Blackwell's Genuine DURHAM Tobacco

PISO'S CURE
For Consumption

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

EVERY WOMAN
Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, reviving medicine. Only have the purest drug should be used. If you want the best, get Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pill.

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never fails.

Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. Sold by WM. MELVILLE, Old Postoffice Corner.

SHOOT'S RIGHT AND LEFT.

New Gun Which Will Really Throw a Ball "Around Corners."

A gun that could shoot around the corner has been the desire of all inventors of small arms. It has remained for an Italian to devise this weapon. The gun is called the "scurrimobile."

It is a good and a proper name. With this weapon war may be impossible and eternal peace may reign. This is what one of the European papers says about this tremendous weapon:

"This extraordinary gun, of which the two barrels can be presented at two separate objects and fired at once, is the invention of Alessandro Scirru, who has already

Less Than 3 Weeks Before Xmas!

Are you waiting until the last week, and then take what's left?

A FEW SUGGESTIONS!

Sterling Pocket Knives.
Pocket Books.
Schoons.
Key Rings.
Mirrors.
Baby Pictures.
Clocks.
Shaving Mugs.
Card Cases.
Pencils.
Bracelets.
Bonnet Brush.
Hat Brush.
Manicure Sets.
Sprays.
Match Safes.
Hat Marks.
Show Boxes.
Suspenders.
Bands.
White Brooms.

Gold Lockets.
The Pins.
The Clasp.
Chains.
Rings.
Shirt Studs.
Lace Pins.
Cuff Buttons.
Pens and Pencils.
Tooth Picks.
Bracelets.
Charms.
Emblem Goods.
Earings.

Special Bargains in Cut Glass and Opera Glasses.

We would gladly lay away anything you wish for Holidays.

MACDONALD & CO.
SEE OUR WINDOWS.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Miss Kate Lenihan, of Pearl street, is on the sick list.

Louis H. Martin and Mary Wannamaker were granted a marriage license this morning.

The nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wemmers of north Elizabeth street, is critically ill.

Wilbert J. Jackman, of this city, has been granted a patent on an oil burner, from Germany and also from Canada.

J. C. Robb, of the Buckeye Pipe Line Co., who has been seriously ill for the several days past, is on the road to recovery.

J. C. Crowley, the ex-county surveyor, is on the program for a paper at the annual meeting of the State Civil Engineers, to be held at Columbus next month.

John Guinan, who was arrested and tried for burglary before Justice Bowen, was released by Judge Robb this morning, bail having been furnished in the sum of \$150.

Miss Daisy Griswold, of Middle-point, and Misses Lizzie Cantwell and Nellie Bigelow, of this city, have been added to the clerical force at Carroll & Cooney's dry goods store.

Mrs. Robert E. Sweeney, of south Tanner street, who has been critically ill with pneumonia for the past two weeks, is some better, and hopes for her recovery are now apparent.

The Knights of St. John elected the following officers at a meeting held by that body last night: Spiritual director, Rev. A. B. Manning; president, Chas. J. Dimond; first vice president, Joe J. Weish; second vice president, Edward Neenan; recording secretary, Thos. J. Lawlor; financial secretary, D. Fnn; treasurer, Albert J. Simons; trustees—Edward Norman; Joe Kennedy, A. C. Feltz and M. H. Nocon; captain, Joe Kennedy; first lieutenant, O. J. Jackman; second lieutenant, Frank Link.

BAD COMPANY

Leads Charlie Combs Astray—Sentenced to the Reform School for Truancy.

Charlie Combs, the twelve-year-old son of William Combs, of Circular street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for truancy and brought before Judge Robb.

It was a case of habitual truancy and the youth has given both the parents and those connected with the school much trouble in their efforts to have him attend school regularly. His father is a railroad man, and his mother could not take the boy to school every time. He had been before Judge Robb on previous occasions, but would break his promises. He thought that the judge would not be so severe, and when the judge sentenced him to the reform farm he became very repetitive and pleaded for clemency. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the reform farm until released by due process of law.

The lad is a bright fellow and possesses extraordinary intelligence. Lately he has been keeping company with some bad boys, who induced him to play truancy. When sentenced he begged to go home, but was given into the custody of Deputy Sheriff Dalt Fisher, who took him to Lancaster this morning.

Entertainment and Lunch.

Shawnee Lodge, D. of R., will give an entertainment and lunch at their hall on Wednesday evening, December 9th. Admission ten cents.

BETTY STICKNEY,
Chairman of Committee.

And Will Dictate Who Shall be Lima's Next Postmaster.

JIM'S DE BOSS

A LEGION OF CANDIDATES

Who Must Bow to King James the Second If They Want to Occupy the Postmaster's Chair in the New Government Building.

There is being more quiet hustling done for the position of postmaster of Lima than anyone is aware of who is not a keen observer of the doings of people. Every day scores of candidates go up to the corner of High and Elizabeth streets and gaze longingly at the walls of the government building and calculate how they can best spend the \$2,700 a year that is paid to the boss of the house for handling Uncle Sam's mails. The following partial list of those who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their country's good, and for their country's \$2,700, was sent from Lima to the *Toledo Blade* by one of the stalwart Republicans of this city:

On the terms of the McKinley-Foraker-Bushnell agreement hangs the fate of the Lima postoffice, and the politicians of the city would give a great deal to know whether this is to be one of the storm centres.

Candidates for this official plum are thicker than flies in summer, but the hopes of the majority of them are based on the belief that President-elect McKinley will settle the matter without any help from Senator Foraker. That there was an agreement between these two men, however, by which Foraker was to control a certain number of appointments, is accepted as gospel down here, and as many of the candidates for the postoffice have fought the Foraker forces tooth and nail, there will be many aching hearts if it is discovered that Lima has fallen into Foraker's hands.

The man who will nominate the next postmaster in that case is J. W. Halfhill, who is recognized as the leader of this branch of the party.

Foraker adherents are a trifle slower at shying their castors into the ring than are the McKinley partisans, and it is recognized that there will be a whole paddock of dark horses to reckon with if it turns out that Jim Halfhill is to be the dictator.

One man who has not been backward is Sam Fletcher. He is a Foraker man straight, and has been a prominent figure in the last campaign. The word "prominent" is advisedly used, as Sam has served as drum major in every procession and parade in which the Republican forces took part this fall. If actions speak louder than words, Sam's baton has earned him a consul generalship at least.

Moreover, Sam can unite a majority of the county executive committee in his behalf, which is a large factor of success. He will also be backed by the Standard Oil company, in whose employ he now is.

Possibly the Standard does not intend to keep in politics, but it certainly made a great showing here this fall. Everything that the great company could do to aid McKinley's cause was done with a readiness that was remarkable, when the former Democratic attitude of the organization is considered. If the Standard Oil company wants a postoffice or two there is no institution in the country more likely to have a very respectful hearing.

As might be expected, George Hall is a candidate for a second term, and so is his brother-in-law, H. B. Hackedorf. Hall was the postmaster under Harrison, but Hackedorf ran the office and took the unsufract. The latter was a strong candidate on his own account, but when the old soldiers began to ask where they would come in, Hall was put forward and secured the position. Hackedorf was put in as chief clerk, and as the doctor did not wish to leave his practice a division was made which gave Hackedorf the long end of the deal. The soldiers will have another candidate this time in the person of E. F. Davis, who has served a term or two very acceptably as city clerk.

Then there is B. C. Faurot, who is probably as well known from Maine to Mexico as any citizen of Lima, not barring the junior senator from Ohio. Mr. Faurot was for many years the wealthiest man in the town, but of late years his riches have taken unto themselves wings and flown away.

He has done much for Lima, both directly and indirectly, and it is doubtful upon this platform that he will make his fight. In many ways, however, he has embittered old friends in the past half dozen years or so, and, if he wins out, it will be wholly by his own individual efforts.

PROGRAMME

For the Entertainment to be Given at the G. A. E. Camp Fire.

At the public camp fire to be held at the G. A. E. hall to-morrow evening the following programme will be:

Invocation—Rev. Thompson Song—America—Franklin—Ancient Recitation—Minerva Bleum Song—"The Flag We Love Best."

Recitation—"Foreign Views of the States" Little Girls' Song—John Brown's Body—Eight Girls

Song—"Wounded" Little Miss Jones Recitation—"Marching Through Georgia" William Blaize Reading—"Whistling Regiment" Miss McMillan Talk—Home & Proprietary Tableau—A Camp Scene Admission free. Everybody welcome.

25 per cent off at Hoover Bros. Removal Sale. See ad on page 5.

A Good Meal

is never complete, even be it ever so good, unless you have a good cup of coffee. To insure this you must have fresh roasted coffee. This you are sure to find at The Lima Tea Co. We roast every pound of coffee we sell ourselves. We are now roasting some high grade goods that are delicious, and every lover of good coffee should give our fresh roasted coffee their attention.

25 per cent off at Hoover Bros. Removal Sale. See ad on page 5.

BURGLAR ADAMS

Changes His Plea of Not Guilty to That of Guilty.

A WORK HOUSE SENTENCE

Given Charles Phillips, who Stole Mrs. Buntley's Watch—Walter Peterson Released—Assignment of Other Cases.

But the Police Don't Think So—One of the Rockford Robbers Pleads Guilty—The Arson Case in Justice Arthur's Court.

Lima Northern to Have Southern Connections.

To Franklin, Where It Will Connect With the Mackinaw—B. of R. T. Elerts Officers—Other Railroads News of Interest.

About 7 o'clock last night a telephone message sent to the police station announced that a man had been injured at the South Main street.

months have passed the same enter-

prise that was manifested in the con-

nection of the Lima Northern may

be employed in the extension of an-

other new road. Next Monday morn-

ing a new train schedule will be

placed in operation, and through

trains will be run from Wellston to

Detroit. There will be two passenger

trains run each direction daily.

The L. N. company have reached to the

south and the two objective points

are Dayton and Franklin. Two

surveys will be made. One will

be from Jackson center to Sidney and

from Sidney south through Dayton to

Franklin. Another survey will be

made from St. Paris to Dayton and

Franklin. One route or the other

will be selected and work begun as

soon as possible. Entrances sought

into Cincinnati at Franklin the

new road, which will be known as

the Dayton Northern, and as that

road has arrangements completed to

enter Cincinnati there will be no

difficulty in the Dayton Northern

entering over the same line.

Those who are connected with the

Lima Northern and the proposed

Dayton Northern should they succeed

in purchasing the Ohio Southern

will at once extend the road to the

Ohio River. It appears as if

some hidden hands are at work in

the scheme and that there is a

close relation between the Lima

Northern gentlemen and Senator

Brice. The incorporators of the Day-

ton Northern are J. B. Townsend,

J. R. Megru, C. N. Haskell,

W. C. Brown and W. B. Richie,

most of whom are interested in the

Lima Northern.

B. OF R. T. OFFICERS.

Lima Lodge No. 200 of B. of R. T. Traders, at a meeting held in their hall Sunday, elected the following officers:

James Kelly, of the C. H. & D. Master; D. F. Goonin, of the L.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

POLICE NEWS.

Changes His Plea of Not Guilty to That of Guilty.

THE RAILROADS.

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ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN, ROAD TO BE EXTENDED

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